REGISTERED[No. 1—1877]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,818.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1877.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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Third do.		2	8
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pollock, on THURSDAY, the 17th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 17th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, DUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 125 H. P., Commander T. M. Illians will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Gulch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	30	22	9	
Port-Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 24th May 1877.
ABYSSINIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

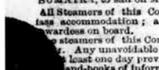
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at the hour. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Guide-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

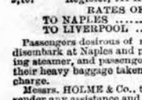
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON. OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

ombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 775
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 650
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittance, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer

MANGROVE,

Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE.....Rs. 450

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barns	21st May.
KHIVA	2610	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1825	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R. T. Dennas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2635	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 16TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 450
Do. SUEZ	„ 300

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. MEMFI	2 680	250	G. Doncich, on or about the	20th May.
S.S. TEGE	2,683	250	A. Supranich, „	30th May.
S.S. SPHINX	2,230	250	———, „	25th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 11th May 1877.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel

"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 136 Tons, Engine power 35 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

Now Ready.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE*,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, an Airy and Commodious Bungalow at Parell, with two Bed-rooms. Two minutes' from the G. I. P. Railway Station and ten minutes to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Verandah all round. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative...quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLE, Aperient Saline.....quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative.....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,500,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISK MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
MR. JOHN MORRIS
AND
LITTLE ETTA,

After a most successful and unprecedented season of THIRTEEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS IN CALCUTTA,

And having just finished a most BRILLIANT TOUR through THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and THE PUNJAUB, have the honour of announcing that the

THIRD GRAND PERFORMANCE
WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 15,
When they will make their
THIRD APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY,
In their Chaste and Fashionable Entertainments of
AMERICAN MINSTRELSY,
PROTEAN VARIETY, AND
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE!

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Overture.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—The Night is Advancing.....Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—My Heart's Best Love.....Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—Kingy Bangy.....Geo. Norville.
Refrain—Fair Lady I'm waiting for Thee „ J. B. Ferrell.
Ballad—Silver Threads among the Gold. „ H. Norman.
Comic—My Grandfather's Collection.....Dave Carson.
Ballad—The Good-Bye at the Door.....Mr. Geo. Norville.

The First Part will conclude with an Ethiopian Absurdity, Entitled

MUMBO JUMBO'S COLLEGE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

LITTLE ETTA
AS
JUDY O'TROTT,

in which she will dance her celebrated Irish Reel.

VOCAL TRIO—"Fair Flora Decks,"
Messrs. Ferrell, Norman, and Arnold.

THE BENGALEE BABOO IN ENGLAND,
DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA
AS
DANDY MOE.

VOCAL DUET—"The Sailor Sighs:"
Messrs. FERRELL & NORVILLE.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY
Mr. JOHN MORRIS
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, Incomprehensible to the beholder, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lighting flash,

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the Audience.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a Laughable and Original Farce, entitled

THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT.

CHARACTERS.

Doctor Fidgit	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Mr. Rayes D'Wynnel	„ Geo. Norville.
Thomas	„ J. B. Ferrell.
James	„ Frank Stewart.
Mary	„ H. Norman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.....Rs. 2
Stalls.....„ 3 | Pit.....„ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Tramcars, Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at the Doors. Price Rs. 1, Original Price Rs. 2.

AMATEUR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

at G. I. P. Works, Byculla, on Monday, 21st May, 1877. Admission by tickets, which may be obtained at Byculla and Boree Bunder Stations, or of the Librarian G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Byculla. Body of Hall, One Rupee; Back Seats, Eight Annas. *A limited number of Reserved Seats at Rs. 2, plan of which may be seen at above mentioned places.*

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to begin at 8-30 p.m. (Local Time.) Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, just vacated by F. de Boussinac, Esq. Rent Rs. 125.

The THIRD FLOOR of a HOUSE next to Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Rent Rs. 40.

A suit of ROOMS, in the Fort, above Messrs. Rogers and Co. Rent Rs. 60.

RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rates.

The first, second and top Floors of a HOUSE at Khetwady known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangir Liam's House. Rent Rs. 50 each. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze; and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the Shop in Meadow Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. B. Rose & Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(*Incorporated by Act* 12 *and* 13 *Vic., Cap.* 83, *1st August* 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £16, £10 AND £6 PER SHARE, RESPECTIVELY, ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above descriptions are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £18, £12 and £8 per share, respectively, called up) on or before the 30th day of June next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the rupee: and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 30th day of June, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest up to any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 30th day of June next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st July next.

G. A. BARNETT,
Acting Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th May 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

APARTMENTS in the Fort for SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Apply "H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by D'SOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

FOR SALE, a fast ARAB HORSE, HARNESS, and BUGGY. Whole Turn-out Rs. 400. Apply to "Z.," THE BRAE, Chinchpogoly Hill.

FOR SALE, a small white Maltese TERRIER, suitable for a lady, guaranteed pure bred. Apply to HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE, Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

MECHANICAL Engineer.—Wanted Employment in Bombay or up-country by a European possessing first-class certificates granted by Indian and Home Board of Trade also speaks the language fluently; address Y. Y., *Bombay Gazette.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENAY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux";
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey madapollams.
1 bale twist.
5 cases coloured prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE,

The house at Mahableshwar known as "The Mission House" together with its compound and the furniture and other appurtenances belonging to the house.

The house will be sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at three o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21st of May, unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private sale.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert or to the undersigned.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glass wares, a full toned grand piano, a handsome English built open carriage, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of harness, plants, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind Government House.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage horses, &c., the property of Major G. L. C. Mes'vether, R. E., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea pitcher, eggboiler, waiter, breakfast, cruet, wine service, table spoons and forks, dessert and fish knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and Frenchpolished blackwood furnitiure, such as drawing-room, diningroom, pier, card wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and sofa coucher, drawingroom, easy, low, folding, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, bookstands, whatnots, hatstand, campcots, wardrobes, chests of drawers, writing table, towel horses, dressing glass, a sweet toned rosewood semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, table lamps handsome Brussels carpet, pelangquin time piece, flowerstands, bath, dogcarts, and cookroom furniture, and utensels, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome light English built buggy.

A Pair of handsome powerful black Australian horses going in double as well as in single harness.

A set of brassmounted single harness nearly new, gentleman saddle, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Breach Candy, Shamjee Hussjee Street, and Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, in Bombay, and at Matheran, Poona, Kurrachee, Kotree, Sukker and Kumgaum.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs Feroo Mahomed and Nancy Khairaz to sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the dates below mentioned (the Bombay properties on their respective premises and the outstation properties at their rooms in Bombay) on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Kooswoje Nasik, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1875.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th day of May 1875, at 4 P.M. Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land being a part or parcel of Khumballa Estate, situate at Breach Candy or Mabaluxmee Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the compound of Westfield, on the south and east by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Sorabji Framjee Wadia, and on the west by the Breach Candy Road, together with messuage, bungalow, office and outhouses there on, admeasuring 12442 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 331,661, and 777, and assessed under No. 30.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a sweet toned rosewood semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a light English built buggy, a pair of handsome powerful black Australian horses going in single as well as in double harness, a set of brass mounted single harness, &c., at No. 4, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, in Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage horses, &c., the property of Major G. L. C. Mesvether, R. E., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea pitcher, eggboiler, waiter, breakfast, cruet, wine service, table spoons and forks, dessert and fish knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and Frenchpolished blackwood furnitiure, such as drawing-room, diningroom, pier, card wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and sofa coucher, drawingroom, easy, low, folding, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, bookstands, whatnots, hatstand, campcots, wardrobes, chests of drawers, writing table, towel horses, dressing glass, a sweet toned rosewood semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, table lamps handsome Brussels carpet, pelangquin time piece, flowerstands, bath, dogcarts, and cookroom furniture, and utensels, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome light English built buggy.

A Pair of handsome powerful black Australian horses going in double as well as in single harness.

A set of brassmounted single harness nearly new, gentleman saddle, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PEROO HAVILDAR OR BHENDY BAZAAR STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises by order of the mortgagee Fatmabee daughter of Cassim Joosub and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Syed Hassan Ally Soobhadar, the following :—

All that messuage, tenement, or two storied house, standing on Fernandaree ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Peeroo Havaldar or Bhendy Bazar Street, on the south side thereof in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement about 70 feet in length and 13 feet in breadth, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the house of Shaik Bapoo Vullud Shaik C. and Shaik Ahmed Vullud Shaik Bapoo, on the west by the house of Karimkhan Guwonjee, on the north by the public road called Peeroo Havildar Street, and on the south by the public passage for sweepers.

For fur her particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Also, at 2 P.M., at Chundunwady, by order of the Official Assignee H. C., and on account and risk of Ramabai, widow of the late Tookaram Gunnoo Chogla, and Bhugwan Tookaram Chogla, Insolvents, the following :—

7 she buffaloes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of valuable stock in trade shop goods, best engravings in rich gilt frames, music boxes of best quality, meerschaum pipes, sewing machines, silk and coloured piece goods, &c., &c., at No. 25 Medows Street, Fort.

Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, and succeeding day if necessary at 1 P.M., at the establishment of Messrs. M. Freslaucr and Company, at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade, consisting of meerschaum pipes of best quality with amber mouth piece, meerchaum cigar holders, leather and worked purses, card boxes, work, glove and handkerchief boxes,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 14TH MAY 1877.

THE only item of political intelligence received since Saturday, which has any interest commercially, is the information that the British Fleet has been ordered to Port Said. Even this, however, is only of importance as confirming what most people have accepted as a certainty throughout, the necessity of England protecting her own interests after a certain point, and the immediate effect, if any, is not likely to be important.

Respecting Cotton as usual on Monday, we have nothing from Home beyond the New York advices of Saturday. Ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 10¾ cents., and August shipment at 11 1/16 cents. per lb. The Receipts are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts.	2,000	2,000	2,800	4,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,846,000	...	3,971,300	3,351,000

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday the only changes reported are a decline of 1s. 6d. in Calcutta Linseed and 1s. per quarter in Rapeseed.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered from Thursday last :—Fours, £83 ; Fours-and-a-half, £83½ ; Fives-and-a-half, 87½. Indian Exchange Bank shares are unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 10s. in Chartered and £1 in Chartered Mercantile. Bar Silver still stands at 54⅝d. per oz. A further withdrawal of £75,000 from the Bank of England for Germany is reported, making £150,000 so withdrawn since last return.

The statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O. Inc.	Rs.	1,69,641
Do. do. at Branches... Dec.	,,	2,97,648
Deposits... Dec.	,,	9,69,145
Loans ... Inc.	,,	5,71,401
Bills Discounted... Inc.	,,	9,83,903
Cash and Currency Notes ... Dec.	,,	26,65,803

The position thus shown is certainly not favourable, the reduction in the Cash Balance being almost entirely due to increased trade demands. With business in its present quiet state, however, there is not much likelihood of this demand being more than temporary, and it is improbable, therefore, that any change will be made in the rate of discount on Wednesday.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady. The Banks have made no alteration in their drawing rates, but for buying have generally named a partial advance of 1-16d. Transactions are still extremely limited both in buying and selling, nor are we likely to see much alteration in this respect unless an entire change comes over the face of trade. A return to easier money in Calcutta might, by inducing lower rates, be the means of bringing more Bills into the market, but so far there is no distinct sign in that direction, although it is currently reported that things there are not expected to get worse. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 9d. per Rupee.
Do	6 months' sight...	1s. 9 3-8d. ,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 7-16d. ,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d. ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not undergone any special change. The best that can be said of the Market is that it is no weaker. Nominal quotations are :—Fours, Rs. 96½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but not active. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. better ; other Bank shares unchanged. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 in Port Cannings. Press property is unaltered throughout. Spinning and Weaving Companies are in rather more request, and in some cases slightly dearer. We note an advance of Rs. 25 in Alliance and Madras, Rs. 30 in Madras United, Rs. 10 in Khandeish and Rs. 5 per share in Mazagon. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 10 higher.

COTTON to-day has undergone no change of any kind. Little or no fresh business is being done, prices being generally above Home values, but, steady buying for the local mills, and comparatively short supplies prevents a decline.

The Receipts yesterday were 6,142 bales, making 15,652 bales for the three days. We quote :—

F. G. F. Omra.	Ready.....	Rs. 171 per candy	f. r.
G. F.	do.	168 ,,	,,
Good Dhollera	,, ...	178 ,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	172 ,,	,,
G.F. do.	,, ...	168 ,,	,,

WHEAT continues in strong demand, White Pessy having now advanced to Rs. 40 and Red to Rs. 37 per candy. LINSEED is firm at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 for clean parcels.

FREIGHTS by steamer are a trifle better than on Saturday, £1-17-6 being now the quotation for Liverpool, but there is almost no Cotton offering, the chief portion of steamer cargoes being Wheat and Seeds. By sail for Liverpool £2 is the current quotation for ready shipment, £2-1-3 forward. For Trieste and Venice rates are freely offered at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are the same as on Saturday. Perhaps a trifle more is doing in the Bazaar, but not sufficient to affect prices in the face of the heavy supplies now available.

COALS are depressed by a pressure to sell on the part of importers. A cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley, May-June sailing, via Cape, has been placed at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside, a decline of Ans. 8 per ton from the last transaction reported.

BO BAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	115 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	692½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	305
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8	3 0 5 p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20	13 9	14 6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5	7 3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	2 1	2 13 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1 0	0 0 do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19 6	2 15 do.	240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,048	2,000	all	25	105
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	160
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,325
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,625
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	865
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	925
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,700
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,130
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,260
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,055 xd.
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,2 0
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning...	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Manekjee and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s*	1,350 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	310
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	915
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,000	500	all	..	490
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Rassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	900
Soondersdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	850
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	290
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	975

*For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	180 do	905
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	1,000	all	18 p.c.	660
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	416
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Bezar Company (New)...	155	500	500	40 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	850	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carnac Co.....	1,000	1,250	all	40 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	600	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250 xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	320
Prince of W. Press....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	410
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	455
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	20½ p.s.	1,800
Bombay Gas Company...	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	725
Lighting and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	36 p. s.	255
Malabar Company, Ld...	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	p. ct.	430
Vizapee Patent Slip Co...	3,000	250	all	0 p.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th May as compared with the statement issued on the 5th May :—

LIABILITIES.	5th May. Rs.	12th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities...	20,00,000	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,44,202	60,33,843
Do. do. do. at Branches.	29,46,488	29,46,810
Other Deposits	1,27,16,604	1,17,47,759
Post Bills	63,653	63,298
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,20,780	5,83,703
	3,41,91,997	3,30,94,383
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,84,212	29,84,230
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	17,76,887	17,85,926
Loans on Security of do. do.	38,81,815	44,53,216
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,051	6,997
Bills Discounted	1,00,71,549	1,10,55,452
Stamps	3,747	3,682
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,17,062		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,62,062	3,62,062
Bullion	1,70,782	1,01,759
Cash and Balances with Correspondents ...	1,50,04,892	1,23,41,069
Cash and Currency Notes	3,41,91,997	3,30,94,383

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. BARBARY, 785 tons, Captain C. H. Barkfield, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 572 tons, Captain W. Williams, will sail to-day for Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and two hundred and four deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. TENERAN, 1,671 tons Captain Torback, sailed yesterday for Chins, &c., with China mails, 1,922½ chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers. For Hongkong.—Mr. John Barr. For Penang.—Mr. J. Anson.

THE S. S. EUXINE, 977 tons, Captain White, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a cargo of 33,422 cwts. linseed.

THE BARQUE LALLA, 1,099 tons Captain L. Vance, which arrived in harbour on th 13th instant from Calcutta, March 6th, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. BANGALORE, 1,306 tons, Captaid G. N. Hector, arrived on harbour on the 13th instant from Australia, &c., with Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. H. Gotte, Mr. J. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. Colobem and child, Mr. W. S. Hickie, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Miss Prendergast and servant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s UMBALLA, 839 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. F. C. Constable, Col. Tanner, Lieut. Anson, and ninety-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, 1,135 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from China, &c., with China mails, two native passengers and the following cargo:—From Shanghai :—122 package s, 1 package chinaware, 58 packages silk, 2 package goods, and 5 boxes gold.— From Hongkong.—114 cases glass bangles, 268 packages chinaware, 700 packages alum, 68 cases umbrellas, 4 cases cigars, 4 boxes specie, 1 box goldware, 1 box pearls, 2 boxes gold, 2 boxes gold leaves, 7 cases brass leaves, 25 cases false pearls, 50 packages sundries, 20 cases silk piece goods, 115 cases silk, 3,000 jars, 6 cases white copper, 2,500 cases cassia, 28 cases vermillion, 866 packages sugar, 6 cases preserves, 20 packages cupcor kachree, 611 packages tea, and 1,656 packages sugar candy. From Singapore. —17 cases mace, 13 packages camphor, 46 packages tea, 266 slabs tin, 50 packages pepper, 8 packages nutmegs 9 packages picegoods, 3 packages garrowwood, 5 cases kajeputine oil, 6 packages goods, 655 packages benzom, 299 packages dammer, 297 packages rattans, 10 packages long paper, and 1 box cigars, From Penang.—125 slabs tin, 5 cases mace, and 18 packages nutmegs.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
13	Bangalore (s)	Hector	Australia, Apr 17.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Hong Kong.
14	Umballa (s).	Turner	Bussorah, Apr 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Andes	Cockrell	Dunkirk.
	Thibet (s)	Torback.....	Aden and Suez.
	Euxine(s)	White	Hull.
	Barbary (s)	Baskfield	Kurrachee.
	Teheran (s)	Torback.....	China, &c.

The Steamer Akola, Williams, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Carwar.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
1096 County of Sutherland (s), Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
3141 Surat (s), Burr—Mails, 21st May.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W and A Graham and Co.
1774 European (s), Sibthorp—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1395 Mangrove (s), Pearce—Ewart Latham and Co.
1526 Pembroke (s), James—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague—Wallace & Co.
1214 Falpoff, Andrew—The Captain.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb - Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1234 Algonquin, Gray—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1336 Carrie Clark, Storrar—Vinay & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Crosby—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1569 General Danville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1206 Lady Lyzgar, Hughes—Vinay & Co.
1139 Marathan, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

679 Antelope, H. Hilday—W. Nicol & Co.
218 Booth, Williams—Knoop & Co.
669 Sarah Scott, Estall—Volkart, Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

998 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol &Co.

FOR LONDON.

1198 Cantvele, Horz—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1021 Carnegie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co,

FOR FALMOUTH.

592 Cyrene, Turnbul—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Killkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

708 Arrylshire, Laird—N Manockjee & Co.
1180 Athenee, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
422 Zohrah, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

991 Alnwick Castle (s), Freeman—Ralli Brothers.
1181 Robania (s), Jones—Ralli Brothers.

FOR AUSTRALIA &c.

1309 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1519 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

233 Siracco, McBain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1351 Memf (s), Dendich—A. Lloyds and Co.
1137 Tebe (s), Fopuranich, A. Lloyds & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1135 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 8th June.
2602 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 28th May.

FOR GENOA &c.

928 India (s), Ginseppe, C Grondana.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunbam—Finlay, Muir &Co.
978 Ariadne, Hilton—W. Nicol & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies.
1226 B Bona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1255 Dominica, Jones—The Captain.
1389 Esk Lothian, Hamilton—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1283 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
1117 Helmcroft, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—M. Nusserwanjee.
635 Jolomar, Davies—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1309 J. Vaters.
1368 Mocington, Roberts—Ow n and Okell.
446 Mula (s), Doest.
1119 Orpheus (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1067 Presnitz, Armstrong—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
1242 South Minister, Morice—The Captain.
1371 St. Olaf (s), Petersen—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
67 Sullamutty, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arabe, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Rugh Rose (s), Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
254 Sarcenith (s), Vansair.
464 Tenzer, Wodehouse.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Brest—(Flagship.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—20 barrels roll sulphur, Toolseedass Khimjee.
Branksome Hall s—9 cases umbrellas, Esmailjie Essoofbhoy.
Bellona s—20 cases cotton ball thread, Esaljee Essoofbhoy ; 12 bundles hardware and 1 0 drums linseed, oil, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.
European s—84 cases glassware, J M Mools.

FROM LONDON.

Pembroke s—332 bundles tube, Essoobjee Adamjee.
Surat—30 cases champagne, Doabhoy Dhujeshaw shah ; 1 cask and 1 case bacon and 6 casks oilmanstore, 1 case hams and 3 c ses cheese, Bolton and Co ; 6 cases black and 4 cases silver cutlasses, Khoobrdass Khoosaldass ; 50 cases copper sheets, B and A Hormusjee ; 8 casks brasswire, Esmailjie Essoobhoy ; 1,012 bundles and 1,000 kegs steel Abdool rehman Sulleymahomed ; 91 packages pale ale 50 cases whiskey 50 cases old tom 40 casks cider 19 cases stout and 155 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.
Nizam s—3 boxes champagne, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—56 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Precurseur s—30 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 3 1 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Australia s—200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union—120 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

For Fredrie—298 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Gadoo ; 65 bales cotton, Davidass Nurotandass ; 7 bales cotton, Nurses Khuttaw ; 200 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co.
Rajpoot—23 bales cotton, Manockchund Oppoochund ; 67 bales cotton, Moolchund Jewraz ; 52 bales cotton, Heeralall Chi onram.
T Mackenzie—2½ cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff ; 300 bales cotton, Nurses Kessujee and Co ; 300 cwts myrabollams, Rambuchund Toolseedass.
Astrocone—300 bales cot on, Nusserwanjee Manujee and Co.
European s—1,69 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co ; 32,000 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 40 bales wool, Lilladur Govindjee ; 1,300 bags weath, B I S N Co ; 1,400 cwts myrabollams, Allmomed Hassum, 2,031 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Pembroke s—1,600 cwts wh at, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,090 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co ; 28 bales wool, Damodur Hirjee ; 20 bales wool, Dunramsee Veljee ; 40 bales wool, Subhanund Chellaram ; 38 bales wool, Newraj Narotandass ; 75 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Mansrove s—300 cwts coir yarn, Davidass Nurotandass ; 2,800 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 106 bales cotton, Gouldass Cullianjee.
Branksome Hall s—40 cwts coir yarn, Sacurchund Yussopjee 1,575 cwts wheat, Trebjee and Co ; 1,200 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co ; 250 bales cotton, A Bascheck and Co.
Victoria Cross—125 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carnegie—22,500 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
County of Sutherland s—10,500 cwts rapeseed, W Nicol and Co.
Surat s—4 bales hides, Sall-momed Goolamhoosein ; 4 bales hides, Rajoobhoy Ajoo ; 14 bales hides, Dhrumsee Voljee ; 9 bales hides Rajbally Allirux ; 20 bales hides, Khammed Nensee 10 bales hides, D D Mowjee ; 10 bales hides, Mowed Jomal
Arago s—130 cwts B, horns, Hassum Noormahomed ; 18 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 130 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Denny—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cottos, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Robina s—2,410½ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Isgar, 1,042½ cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.
Surat s—200 bales cotton, A Bascheck ann Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—128½ cwts gingelli seed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—250 bales cotton, A Blaschеck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 375 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Tebe s—750 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Memfi s—300 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Khiva s—400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Ca.

FOR GENOA.

India s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Khiva s—26 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—1 box real pearl, Essoofally Essabhoy ; 1 box silve coins, Ahmed Sullaman ; 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Gumbandass ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 16 chests opium, Esoam Noordin and Co ; 30 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus ; 20 chests opium, Hajee Adoom Esmail and Co ; 40 chests opium, Jaisabhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 chest opium, Jugnath Ramjus ; 15 chests opium. Hussaron Manockrass ; 20 chests opium, Furdoonjee Sperwanjee ; 18 chests opium, Tota and Co ; 8 chests opium, Ramnaran Buldewcass ; 50 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—45 chests opium, E D Sasson ; 14½ chests opium Gungabux Chajooram ; 9 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 18 chests opium, Gooljee Shungance ; 2 chests opium Sumruthory Khetseedass ; 22 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebr m 12 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran ; 41 chests opium Shriram Buldew ; 25 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram ; 29 chests opium Khetseedass Hurnookroy ; 10 chests opium, Moolchund Dulsechund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Batchelor, Lieut Co', Bengal Civil Employ, Punjab, on leave.

MAY 13.

O'Donel, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, on furlough, from Meean Meer.

MAY 14.

Anson, Lieut, Bombay 33rd Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Tanner, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Beloochus, on furlough, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14

Heavisido, Capt, Bengal R E, on duty, to Aden.
Hemans, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Beamish, Capt, Bengal 8th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Ansell, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to Kirkgunta.
Tanner, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Beloochees, on leave, to Matheran.
Maguies, Capt, Bengal R H A, on leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 12.)

The Notification dated 2nd instant, appointing Capt E A Pemberton Deputy Collector at Deputy Comsr, Chanda, is cancelled.
The following appointments and transfers are made :—
Capt E A Pemberton, Asst Comsr, to officiate as Depy Comsr, Damoh.
Capt E W C H Miller, Asst Comsr, Mandla, to officiate as Depy Comsr, Chanda.
Mir Sultan Ali, Nimar to the Hoshangabad Dist.
The following transfers are Ordered :—Mr A Marriott, Dist Supt, Police, from the Narsinghpur to the Mandla Dist ; Mr R E Ackiom, Dis: Supt, Police, from the Mandla to the Narsinghpur Dist.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, 10th May)

Mr R W Trafford, Offg Judicial Asst, from the Gurdaspur to the Sialkot Dist.
Mr J E Cotton, Asst Engr, passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani on the 2nd April.
His Honor the Lieut Gov has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Engr Establishment of the Irrigation Branch :—Mr E W M Hughes, Asst Engr, to Ex Engr ; Mr G M R Field, Asst Engr, to Asst Engr.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPART OFEUO ROEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 21	5-30 P.M....	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15	8-0 A.M. ...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 17	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 28	3-0 P.M. ...	No after.
Australia	,, 26	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 29	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.
A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.
No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Pen, Nagothna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona. Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE PRESENT writes—"At the amusing entertainment in the Victoria Gardens on the night of Saturday last, the prize for the Spelling-bee, consisting of a silver watch worth Rs. 25, was won by S. G. Jaykar, son-in-law of our worthy Magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee. There was another prize also which was won by a European gentleman."

SPELLING BEE writes—"Do give us the name of your most distinguished critic who wrote to you sitting on poor "Fanny" for her poetical effusion in Wednesday's paper. I don't like "Fanny's" correction any better than I do the original, but her critic is a curiosity. I should like to know who it is that rushes into print to condemn others when he can't see that there is a 'd' in 'and.' Of more words what need is there ?"

For Sale at this Office.

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,, ,, with Rollers.	10 ,,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS RS. TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MILLER—May 14th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Edward Miller, of a son.

DEATHS.

MOWAT—May 14th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, James Stodart, the dearly beloved

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RETIREMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

The Secretary of State sanctions the retirement of Messrs. Lodwick, Taylor, and Mangles, Accountants General. This makes the recent appointment of Messrs. Barbour, Atkinson, and Rawlins permanent in the Financial Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TURKISH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT BATOUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 13.

Official despatches have been received by the Turkish Government from the seat of war in Asia Minor, which state that a Russian Army Corps made an unsuccessful attack on the Turkish entrenchment near Batoum on the 11th instant, and that the Turks gained a victory, having defeated the Russians with great loss, 4,000 of them being killed in the engagement.

VOTE OF THE TURKISH CHAMBER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 14.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies have voted an address to England, thanking her for her reply to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular despatch to the Powers justifying the proclamation of war.

The Roumanian troops have prevented an attempt made by the Turks to land at Oltenitza.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION NEAR BATOUM.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 13.

Russian official despatches state that the Russian troops have stormed the heights near Batoum, and that their loss was trifling, but that the losses sustained by the Turks were enormous

BRITISH SQUADRON ORDERED TO PORT SAID.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The British Mediterranean Ironclad Squadron has been ordered from Crete to Port Said, where it should arrive on the 16th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on Saturday.

LONDON, MAY 12, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.
Exchange on India	1-8 15/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5½ per cent. do.	87½
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10
Chartered do do.	£18-10
Do. Mercantile do.	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai	£30
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£88,400,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£98,700,000.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103½.
Bar Silver	54⅝.

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival.—Bengal.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)

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WE understand that Mr. Bernard and Captain Bissett, R. E, are summond to Simla on special duty to consult on famine matters.

MR. JENKINS, Assistant Commissioner, lately on duty with Sir Lewis Pelly at Peshawur, has been appointed Joint Commissioner at Leh, during the absence in England of Mr. R. B. Shaw.

THE telegraph with England via Teheran has been interrupted during the past three days, which is said to be caused by the Turks bombarding Sakkum, and landing at and burning Gudant which is close by.

MAJOR SANDEMAN, C. S. I., has left for Dadur and is moving rapidly to Quettah, accomparied by some Punjab troops. Captain Wylie and Mr. Bruce are both in the hills arranging matters and settling disputes.

THE operations of laying the line of telegraph that is to connect Jacobabad with Quettah and Khelat are being carried on most successfully. The office at the head of the Bolan Pass is now open, only thirty miles from Quettah.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that Miss Mary Donelly, whose extraordinary sentence by the Magistrate of Howrah was noticed by us yesterday, has on application to the Sessions Judge, been released on bail, pending the hearing of her appeal.

THE Umballa Derby Sweep exceeds, we hear, Rs. 1,50,000. Seven thousand to ten thousand are taken daily. The sweep closes on the 24th instant. A supplementary sweep for money, receives too late for the big sweep, closes at noon of the 30th instant.

AN English paper publishes the following:—"Mr. Jani Ali, formerly a Mahomedan of Masulipatam, and a convert of the late Robert Noble's, has just taken his degree at Cambridge, and has been accepted by the Church Missionary Society as a missionary to his country men."

It is estimated by no mean authority, and one who has lately been in Persia, that the outside force that Persia could possibly put into the field would be fifty thousand men, and of these not more than 30,000 could probably be withdrawn from the interior of the country. The Turks are said by the same authority to have 69,000 far superior troops at Baghdad, so that we need feel little apprehension of the Persian demonstrations in that direction at present.

A NATIVE correspondent, writing from Rajpootana under date the 5th inst., communicates the startling intelligence that a man, wrapt in a carpet and with a dagger in his hand, was a few nights ago discovered asleep in the bed of Major P. D. Powlette, the Political Superintendent. A servants of Major Powlette discovered the sleeper, and at once arrested him with the aid of his fellow servants. On being questioned by Major Powlette, our informant says the man feigned madness. It is supposed the madman, if mad he be, has a grievance against the Superintendent, or was the tool of some relations or ex-officials of the *raj*, who cannot exercise their cruelties in the presence of this wise and just officer, Major Powletto.

THE result of the shooting for the prizes presented to the army for competition by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India has been as follows:—The 1-5th Fusiliers have won His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's silver cup for 1867: 30 regiments competed. The Artillery and Cavalry sword, presented by Sir F. P. Haines, has been won by Private E. Greig, 11th (P.A.O.) Hussars: 303 men competing. B. Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery made the best average score, 23·00 points. Private L. Wallace, 1-5th Fusiliers, has won His Excellency's gold watch, with a score of 33 points: 2,376 men competing. Sepoy Narain Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry, has won "the Magdala medal," presented by His Excellency, with a score of 35 points: 7,734 competitors. Sowar Hidayut Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry, His Excellency's sword for Native Cavalry, with a score of 34 points: 137 competitors.

A SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of Commons, which has for some time past been deliberating on the question of steam power on tramways, have unanimously agreed to a report in its favour. They recommend that all companies which have during the present session applied to Parliament for powers to run their cars by means of mechanical power shall be permitted to do so, subject to such regulations as the Board of Trade may from time to time promulgate. A further recommendation is that tram locomotives which may not altogether fulfil the requirements of the Board of Trade may be permitted to run experimentally for three months in order to test their capabilities. The Committee also recommend that the maximum rate of speed in towns shall be fixed at six miles an hour. Finally, they state that while they have examined a good many tram engines, they do not feel at liberty to recommend any particular one for adoption.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Hongkong paper brings a curious complaint against the authorities of St. John's Cathedral; he says that the services are becoming very long and very low. Everything savouring in the slightest degree of the florid is now rigorously frowned down, and the influence is rapidly spreading to all the other English churches in the colony. The editor thinks it a pity that clerical representatives of the English Church should indulge in extremes of any kind in the Far East; by which we suppose he means that they should sink their own special proclivities, be they attitudinarian, latitudinarian, or platitudinarian, in favour of a compromise. We believe that the extremest High Churchism flourishes exceedingly in Zanzibar, where, as Mr. Stanley tells us, the English Bishop may be seen cheapening saucepans and other domestic appliances in the tin-shops of the town, clad in red silk robes and a paper cap! Our friends in the see of Victoria need not complain.

THE following particulars regarding the death of Surgeon Major Cullen at Bellary are given by a correspondent to a Madras paper:—"The death of Surgeon Major Cullen occurred at Bellary on the first of this month. I believe the doctor had been suffering severely from dysentery for some weeks previous to his death, and failed to report himself sick, continuing to perform the arduous duties of his position until the first of this month, on which day he reported himself, but the disease had then taken such a firm hold that it proved fatal the same day. The deceased gentleman had only arrived from England about two months ago to take charge of the garrison of this station. The deceased officer leaves a widow and one daughter; the latter is at present in Bellary, and Mrs. Cullen, I am given to understand, is in England. The deceased was interred the next day with full military honours by the 43rd L. Infantry, and followed by all officers of the garrison off duty." The Civil Surgeon at Nimar, whose name is Cullen, has been, we believe, mistakenly confounded with that of the deceased.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces, is the younger brother of the Czar, and, until the recent mobilisation of the Russian army, commanded the troops in the military circle of St. Petersburg. Of his military talents very little is known out of Russia, as during the Crimean War he was scarcely twenty-four years of age, having been born in 1831, while since his appointment he has been lying between life and death with an attack of typhoid fever. He was married in 1854 to Alexandra, the daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, and has two sons, the eldest of whom, Nicholas, aged twenty, is with him on the staff of the army. Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Generalissimo of the Turkish army, has distinguished himself of late by his successful campaign against the Servians. It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether the credit of this should not go to the energy of the generals who served under him, as Abdul Kerim achieved little himself in the field, but remained at headquarters at Nisch until a way had been opened for him to Djunis, and thence to Alexinatz. Abdul Kerim, like many of the leading men amongst the Turks, received his education in Europe, having studied at Vienna under General Hauslab. In appearance he is somewhat corpulent and a trifle lame. He is said to have very pleasant manners, but to be extremely taciturn except when at table, to the pleasures of which it is reported he is somewhat addicted.

Indian Daily News:—"Race antagonism induces such a moral squint, and such little mindedness, it increases and magnifies so much in its geing, and is so mischievous and dangerous an element in the body politic, that it cannot, in our opinion, be too greatly deprecated, too much avoided. In view of any future discussion hinging on this unhappy business, we take occasion to say again, as we have often said before, that no true Englishman regards Mr. Fuller's violent, ill-tempered outrage with any other feeling than disapproval. It is the independence of the judicial bench in India, the constitutional right at issue, that moves the English community to such interest in this dispute, and we hope that now, when the natural soreness felt at the Prince of Wales's hasty judgment of our countrymen in India and their behaviour to natives has had time to heal, now when the notion that Lord Lytton had prejudged this case has been dispelled by the knowledge that his predecessor in office initiated the proceedings, the organs of English public opinion in India will take care to make this more manifest than it was perhaps natural from a human nature point of view to expect them to do, six months ago. *Apropos*, and in the interests of a good example, perhaps we may be allowed to say we are glad to see that the cause of public justice having been vindicated, the Viceroy has remitted the severe penalty inflicted on Mr. Leeds, for what was at most an error of judgment.

THE *Pioneer*:—"Persian has been called the French of the East; and though India does not impress the casual observer by any striking resemblance to England, the fate of the Persian language in this country is closely analogous to the fortunes of Norman French in our own island. Every large town is provided with its moulvie, who teaches Persian after an eastern school of Stafford-atte-Bowe, for the Persian of Shiraz or Teheran is unknown to him. The official language of the old dynasties, fallen from its place of pride in Courts, and well nigh silenced in the mouths of men, is still cultivated by a numerous class as an elegant accomplishment, indispensable to a polite education. But it has long ceased to be replenished from its native source; its literary models are the same now as they were three hundred years ago; and where the necessities of this growing age have rendered innovation inevitable, it has borrowed words and phrases from the Hindoostanee and the English. The result is a language to a great extent artificial and conventional—a language nowhere popularly spoken, written only by a small body of professors, and widely differing from the Persian of the present day. It has its own history and a considerable body of literature; both alike destitute of any element of interest, and devoid of all practical value. Yet by a strange perversity, this language is encouraged in the Government schools, and the Calcutta University makes it one of the oriental classics, which are insisted upon as an adjunct of the English collegiate course."

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* relates what he heard and witnessed at the late demonstration in Trafalgar Square in behalf of the Claimant:—"What I heard was to this effect and nearly in these words: 'They think to wear us out, but they won't. When we've done in one place, we'll begin in another, and wear *them* out. The people of England never set their hearts yet on a thing but they got it. It may be sooner or it may be later, but they got it. And the people of England have set their hearts on seeing Tichborne where he ought to be, in possession of his rights.' (Here there was a slight wrangle arguing differences of opinion somewhere.) The speaker went on: 'They talk of Turkish atrocities and Russian atrocities; but I say, what are they to the British atrocities? What can be more atrocious than tearing an Englishman from his wife and children and *immersing*' (I think he meant *immuring*) 'him in a dungeon? Because a man has been kept out of his rights for twenty years, is that a reason for keeping him out of them for ever, and putting him into jail besides? I say the people of England won't stand it.' Here an irreverent boy, standing not very far from the orator, burst out, in a very loud and not unmusical voice, with a distich of that dreadful song which is heard everywhere now except perhaps in church:—

Said the young Obadiah
To the old Obadiah—

The interruption had such an absurd effect that though some of the Ortonians tried to punch the boy's head, a greater number laughed; and I fancy the speaker must have found it hard afterwards to get his hearers to see things in a sufficiently solemn light. At any rate I had not gravity enough to listen any longer."

FATHER HYACINTHE recently wrote to a friend as follows:—"The Christ whom I preach to-day is the same that I formerly preached at Notre Dame, not a simple mortal, nor a prophet, nor even a demi-god, but the *Logos*, or the Eternal Reason of the Father made personally manifest in the real man Jesus, in whom I believe and whom I worship. It has been alleged that I was personally and too exclusively committed to the marriage of priests. It is true that I consider this point a central and decisive one in the new reform. With the abolition of forced celibacy would disappear the terrible abuses of an institution very old, and, if you will, very salutary—confession; an institution which I seek not to abolish but to reform. Moreover, in restoring to the priest the sacred hearth of the family he would be delivered from slavery to a foreign power, and at the same time reconciled with human nature in general and patriotism in particular. One of the greatest evils of the Romish Church—the illustrious and pious Abbe Rosmini said so thirty years ago—was the separation of the clergy from the people. I also insist on the necessity of disseminating the Holy Scriptures which are the common basis of Christian belief, and of celebrating Divine worship in a language understood of the people. Finally, without being an absolute partisan of the separation of Church and State, which on account of local circumstances I advocated at Geneva, I remain faithful to the grand motto of Montalembert and his old friends —'Pro Ecclesia libera in patria libera.' As to apprehended tumultuous manifestations at my lectures, of which certain journals have spoken, I have no uneasiness. The Paris public will assuredly have good sense enough to resist any provocations of this kind."

AT the Royal Institution, London, Professor Gladstone has been lecturing on "The Sun." He remarked that our knowledge of the sun had increased very much in extent and accuracy since the introduction of the spectroscope. Its nucleus is now believed to emit rays of every degree of refrangibility, and possibly consists of a liquid globe, but its low specific gravity rather indicates a vast conglomeration of condensed vapours. The first atmosphere consists of vapours of metals, among which sodium, magnesium, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, manganese, and many others have been recognised. They are doubtless, constantly passing from the gaseous to the liquid condition, and form those white, hot clouds which constitute the moving, mottled surface we see. The clouds are sometimes heaped together in masses of unusual brightness termed faculæ, and sometimes give way to colder spaces, where absorption is greater, called sun spots. Outside this photosphere is another luminous atmosphere, named by Lockyer the chromosphere. It is red in colour, and consists of hydrogen, the more volatile metals sodium and magnesium, and several others, being sometimes seen rising in it. This red zone is usually 5,000 to 7,000 miles high. Its visible limit is doubtless determined by the cooling of the glowing gas, but an atmosphere probably extends to at least 200,000 miles beyond the chromosphere. Into this there frequently rise red flames of hydrogen of fantastic forms, some of which are 180,000 miles high, and move at the rate of 174 miles a second. Far beyond the red flames there is seen during a total eclipse of the sun the faint light known as the corona. This is believed to be due partially to reflected light, but it shows a peculiar yellow line identical with one found in the aurora borealis.

THE *Madras Times*:—"On a small scale, but with quite as powerful intenseness, we in India are paying exactly the same hard heavy price for State connection with Anglican religion, as in other Church and State ridden countries. There are scores of matters of political and social import for the publicist to turn his attention to; but that attention is drawn aside by this great injustice, and by the wearying and worrying effect it has. Nowhere has State connection with religion been justified by good results; everywhere it is condemned because of the incongruity of the attempt to yoke in the same shafts things spiritual and temporal. Each has its own sphere, and each should be left to attend to the things of itself. If the system is wrong in a nominally Christian country, very much more so is it in a non-Christian land like this; for our own part we should find it hard to worship profitably in a building erected by funds wrung from the devotees of Siva or Kali the Cruel, or listen with acceptance to the good news of the Gospel from the lips of one who received pay which had been forcibly obtained from those who believed that there is no God but Allah, and that Mahomet is his prophet. Yet, this is how State Christianity in India is supported, and whilst this remains, one of the strongest hindrances to the evangelizing of the people of this continent exists. We know the matter is not looked at in this light by those who are State-paid ministers, or their high minds would revolt at the connection, yet there it is all the same. If they could once get out of the groove in which they are, and look at the matter as we do, from the outside, being high-minded men, they would refuse to have their fingers contaminated with such coin in the future, and, instead of blaming us for contending against such an alliance in season and out of season, would wonder why we did not more persistently protest. Inasmuch as when this happens righteousness will be advanced in the earth, we can but hope the time will soon come that aid to religion from India non-Christians ceases to be exacted.

GOOD orthodox Scotchmen in India, who have not visited the old country very recently, will be shocked to learn of the religious degeneracy of their countrymen as related in a letter from Edinburgh published by a contemporary. It tells us, "The first thing that strikes a thinking Scotchman on getting back to the 'auld country' is the great change in our churches and doctrine. Scotland and orthodox religion are no longer synonymous. The stern old Puritan form of service, which went straight to a man's heart and affections in its grand simplicity, has given way to a lisping, halting, half ritualistic worship, that is tawdry in spite of its booming accompaniment on the 'kist o' whistles.' The doctrine, too, is far from what in my young days was considered 'sound.' Last Sunday a clerical friend in preaching on the subject of prayer defined it to be a kind of spiritual gymnastics, which was very beneficial to a weak faith, but which really in no way affected the course of Providence. I spent the evening with this parson afterwards, and learned that he was not a spiritual gymnast himself, for he had no 'grace before meat' and no family prayers. I thought me of the good old days, when the liberal grace was the signal for the thrifty housekeeper to set the spoiled cook to the fire, to be ready against its conclusion, and of the refreshing slumbers I enjoyed as a boy, at the dear old family worship: and I heaved a deep sigh for the safe extremes of the past. Seriously, this strong tendency towards liberty of judgment in all matters religious is *the* feature in the social aspect of Scotland in the present day. Every church has its crop of heresies, and instead of the offenders being hunted to death in the church courts, as was the invariable consequence until within the last year or two, they now meet with many sympathisers and supporters, and the church courts are glad enough to hush the matter up by imploring them 'not to do it again.' The Rev. Charles Voysey and men of his way of thinking, are jubilant regarding Scotland—orthodox Scotland—as their most promising field for the future. They look upon these 'few of the topmost ears gathered here and there in a great harvest of liberal thought' as a sure sign that the churches of Scotland will apply themselves with devoted diligence and zeal to the reformation of their religion. Shade of John Knox! would'st thou call this 'a godly, thorough reformation?'"

THE *Statesman*:—"In his recent address to the Bhowanipore students, the Bishop, in a few terse and weighty sentences, pointed to a consideration too often ignored by those who lament that there is so little social sympathy between natives and Europeans. Many well-meaning men, with the evidence before their eyes of what English physical and intellectual power has accomplished in India, have assumed, without a moment's hesitation, that the evil in question is mainly due to British Philistinism, and assert that if we would only cure ourselves of this national vice, it would not be a matter of great difficulty to overcome the evil complained of. The Bishop of Calcutta takes an entirely different view of the question. In no uncertain tones he proclaims his conviction that if the gulf which separates the two races is to be bridged over, the work must be commenced from the native side. 'The obstacles to the freedom of intercourse,' he says, 'lie on your side. Remove them, and you will find Englishmen in India the same as Englishmen in England. There are blots in your social customs which strike at the root of intercourse with us.' After the elegant and unsubstantial vapourings which have characterized the Calcutta season to an unusual extent this year, it is satisfactory to find that we have among us a public speaker who is not afraid to talk good, sound, commensense in plain homely English that no one can misunderstand; at the same time, we can readily imagine that the enunciation of such views may have been distasteful to some of those to whom they were addressed. Few persons can bear with equanimity adverse comments on their most cherished opinions, and many of the young men who patronize our educational institutions are gifted with an amount of self-esteem which would make such language particularly trying. . . But it should not be forgotten that the natives of this country have shown a wise loyalty and devotion to our interests, a determination to sacrifice all, if need be, in our behalf, which may justly entitle them to a place among the noblest heroes of which the world can boast. These are the men whom it behoves Young Bengal to imitate, and they will find that their endeavours to do so will not be unrewarded. Meanwhile our duty is clear. We must do more than insist on the excellence of those moral qualifications which, with good cause, we prize so highly. We must furnish the natives with, every opportunity, as far as possible, of cultivating them."

THE *Madras Athenæum*:—"The meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association of Madras, shortly to be presided over by the distinguished nobleman who at present represents Her Majesty the Queen and Empress in this Presidency, offers to produce a new feature in the struggle, which has been so long and so fruitlessly maintained, for the improvement of the position of the Eurasians. Why they should have been so long neglected has never been satisfactorily accounted for, and we are quite unable to solve the question unless it can be ascribed to prejudice. But surely this can be no cause why so many thousands of both sexes are allowed to suffer in destitution and despair. The principal crimes charged against them appear to be, that they dress as Europeans, marry young, and pride themselves on their descent. This pride of birth and the national costume, however, seem rather a matter for commendation than disapproval, stamping as it does their nationality, which they have sustained intact from their progenitors to the present day, never intermarrying with the natives, and although marrying young, never following the pernicious example so constantly before their eyes—of a plurality of wives. Pride of birth they inherited with their names, from their forefathers, in whose veins circulate the truest and best blood of Europe, which they have just cause to be proud of. They have, moreover, whilst nourishing their pride of parentage, endeavoured, wherever the opportunity offered, to prove their worthiness of descent in every phase of social life. In this, no one can deny they have succeeded, as it is proved beyond contradiction in the high and honourable positions of trust and responsibility occupied by many of their leading men, as well as by hundreds of the more humble, where truth and integrity is most required. It is this *opportunity* they sigh for, this fair play, even with the most remote prospect of success, they yearn to obtain. Give them that, extinguish the unworthy prejudice which now exists, and we shall hear no more of destitution or despair. This object, we presume, the Association has in view, and with united action will obtain, if those who have heretofore so zealously and so generously endeavoured to carry out their own independent plans for the benefit of the 'Poor Whites,' will relinquish them all for a time, and amalgamate in one course of action now to be decided on."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"Science seems as far offas ever from discovering the precise conditions under which the cholera germ fructifies. If we take any good description of an epidemic of this disease, we shall find that it flourishes under the most diversified conditions. In the famous Rajshahye epidemic of 1868—which may be said to have invented Dr. French, who afterwards became its historian—the passage of some pilgrims through the district was approximately hit upon as the probable cause, or let us say the occasion, of the outbreak. In the outbreak which has followed the storm-wave of October last over the sea face of Deltaic Bengal, the secondary causation of the disease has been attributed to a variety of facts—chiefly bad food, bad water, and bad air. The ætiology of cholera could hardly be more distinctly differentiated than it is in the investigations of these two outbreaks: and, indeed, the differention may be pursued into the several collateral or supplementary explanations offered on the occasion of each of the outbreaks separately. If, for instance, upon one occasion, a pilgrim passing through a station drinks some water from a tank attached to a jail compound, and some hundred prisoners are forthwith attacked by cholera; and if, upon another occasion, a number of washed-out ryots swallow fermented rice, or drink brackish water, or inhale nasty smells, and get the disease—the theoretical causation of cholera, if it is external to the victim, may as well be refined off into space, there to be attached to almost any accident that might possibly occur. But the very terms in which we make this rather dismal announcement may suggest to the reader who is intelligently interested in the subject, that the primary cause of cholera may be a predisposition in the victim rather than any external fact; and certainly any hypothesis of that kind—and of course the hypothesis is far from novel—would possess the advantage of falling in with an infinite variety of external conditions, all working differently, and having only this in common amongst their remoter results, that the victim is reduced by physical depression to a condition in which the predisposition to receive the disease is, as it were, set loose. Medical men might well despair at any discovery which placed this beyond doubt, because in that case the cause of cholera could only be said to have been found to be lost. Think of the infinite variety of conditions under which the pulse of life may be made to ebb low, and a victim be prepared for cholera; and the task of prevention—any prevention, that is, which may be aimed at the many causes of physical depression—becomes at once appalling."

PROPOSED AQUARIUM FOR BOMBAY.

WITH what delight, we can imagine, such an announcement as this will be received by all who have had the enviable opportunity and good fortune of visiting the aquarium at the Zoo, or that at Brighton, or others equally celebrated in England. What rapturous pleasure and purest joy are recalled at the mere mention of the word, and how fondly one dwells on the marvellous manifestations of marine life and forms to be witnessed within the four quarters of the piscatory plate-glass prison, called an aquarium! What a thing of endless and inexhaustible beauty it is! How it would adorn the shore of this beautiful isle, delighting the eyes and instructing the minds of the thousands who would continually flock to witness its imprisoned marvels. A Bombay aquarium would not only have the advantage of being established on the sea-coast, which could be easily supplied with many specimens of living marine zoology and botany, but from its being a central depôt for all the sea-going traffic of Europe and the East, other specimens could readily be obtained from the Mediterranean Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Life, in Bombay at least, would be a thing better to be endured if this modern luxury, full of instruction as well as affording the purest delight, could be established in our midst.

We have thrown out the suggestion—how is it to find practical embodiment? Will some of our readers tell us how to secure the ways and means?

THE REV. P. ANDERSON AND THE INDIAN CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last number of the *Bombay Church Chronicle*, there is an article devoted to the opinion expressed by the late Rev. Philip Anderson, the dearly remembered Chaplain of Bombay, on the question of the Indian Church Establishment. The writer of that article endeavours to deprive of all force the explicit language used by Mr. Anderson in this sentence, "Setting aside exceptional cases, and taking a broad view of the general question, we solemnly declare that *the Church Establishment is no use whatever to the European Army in India.*" This is so unqualified a statement, and by italicising his opinion Mr. Anderson shows how firmly he held it and how emphatically he desired to express it, that no ingenuity such as the editor of the *B. C. C.* has resorted to, can succeed in perverting the intention and meaning of the writer.

It will not be out of place, if another expression of opinion, made by Mr. Anderson, is here reproduced. In his own *Bombay Quarterly Review* he wrote:—

"We are compelled to ask how far the Government of a heathen country is justified in appropriating any portion of its revenues to the support of a Christian Church. It must be admitted that by no casuisty of reasoning can it be shown that such a portion is applied to the benefit of the people of India. It is not what Coleridge styled it in England—the reserved Nationality; but it is for the exclusive benefit of an alien section. And thus it must be regarded."

The longer that silence is maintained on this vital question—vital to the character of the Christian Church as well as perilous to the fair repute of the British Government—so long will all Christian effort be feeble in its action, and fruitless of any great results. A.

THE RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can it really be true, as stated in your paper to-day under the heading "At Last," that the Government of India, scarcely knowing where to find the wherewithal to make both ends meet, are going to commit the enormous financial blunder of commencing the construction of the above Railway at Ajmere instead of at Ahmedabad. Although, of course, we should be very thankful to Calcutta for allowing us to have the Railway at all, is it fair to burden the country with the cost of carriage of the requisite material for 750 miles more than would be necessary if the construction of the line were commenced at Ahmedabad,

The distance from Howrah to Agra is 842 miles—this is broad gauge,—but at Agra all the material would have to be transhipped into narrow gauge waggons, and carried, by that gauge, 232 miles, or a total distance of 1,074 miles against 312 miles if the work were commenced at the southern end. Is it too late to stop this Bombay, May 14. FOLLY?

P. S.—You do not say on what gauge the line is to be constructed; I suppose, regardless of all argument and warning, on narrow gauge; this would complete the mismanagement. F.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 13th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32° Fah	29·789
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·778
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 5-30 a.m.)	77·0
General direction of wind	NW, NNW, NNE, NNW, NW, WNW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	440

ENQUIRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you oblige many who are interested, by enlightening them if the long anticipated Revised Code for the P. W. D. has died a natural death or not? It was to have been issued in November last. Also if the vacancies in the Warrant Officers' List, Bengal P.W.D., for the past four years, have yet been filled up? JUNGLIWALLAH.

KISSING IN CHURCH FORBIDDEN.

THE *Railway Service Gazette* gives the particulars of a marriage at Jabbulpore that will be found to possess two or three points of interest—especially, perhaps, to young ladies. Firstly, the hour of the ceremony was so late in the day as 5 P.M.; next, the priest forbade the kissing of the bride in the church—it was a dreadfully "scandalous custom" in some churches; further, after cake and wine and congratulations, the party broke up for two hours only, all to meet again—bride and bridegroom as well—at a ball, which continued "without flagging" until the very peep of morn! And only then, at break of day, did this very jovial party retire, the happy pair included, to dream of blissful hours and so on. But here is the whole story:—

"We had the pleasure of witnessing a very interesting marriage ceremony in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Jubbulpore on the 8th instant. About 5 P. M. the church was well filled by the friends of Mr. John McDermott, Barrack Master, who were invited to witness the nuptials of his son Cornelius with Miss Agnes Stackpole, a ward of the convent at Kamptee. Shortly after the arrival of the bridegroom elect with his parents, the door communicating with the convent was opened, and a procession, composed of the bride and brides-maids, the nuns, and the children of the convent entered the chapel, when the choir, led by the powerful voice of Bro. Heffernan and accompanied by the harmonium, sang an appropriate hymn. Rev. Fr. Belman, who officiated, conducted to the bride and bridegroom to advance, when he delivered an eloquent discourse on the benefits of marriage, and exhorted the young couple, who were about to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, to live a godly life, so that they may be an example to others. The Rev. Father cautioned all present not to attempt to follow the scandalous custom which he once witnessed, of kissing the bride in the church after the ceremony, for such a thing, though it may be allowed in other churches, would not be tolerated in the Catholic Church. The bridal party then adjourned to the theatre to partake of cake and wine, and one and all wished the young couple every happiness. The party then broke up about 6-30, and met again at 9 P.M. to join in a ball. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until midnight, when supper was announced, and dancers and non-dancers proceeded to the tents pitched for the occasion. The tables groaned with the good things laid out on them. After the health of the bride and bridegroom had been drunk in bumpers, dancing was again resumed, and kept up without flagging until chanticleer proclaimed the approach of morn, when the happy pair and their no less happy friends retired to their respective homes to dream of the blissful hours they had spent."

ROYAL ENGINEER SUBORDINATES IN THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present famine is being, in the Bombay Presidency, through the able arrangements and masterly precautions of that Government, prevented in a most unprecedented manner from causing the suffering and hardships, usually sequent to such a calamity, among the people concerned, and as Government are fully aware that a large share of responsibility and hard work in the conduct of the famine relief operations falls on the P. W. D. subordinates, I take the opportunity, with your kind permission, of bringing to public notice the comparatively neglected position and poorly remunerated services of these men in the R. E. community. I allude to the R. Es. on account of their being all in the lower grades of the upper subordinate establishment, and from knowing that the majority of those who come to this country are prompted to throw up respectable situations and enlist merely through the above named report being promulgated concerning the fine opportunities afforded to the R. Es. in India, and from being one myself. However, once in India, the R. E. P. W. subordinate finds that he cannot even keep pace in military promotion on which the pension, the reward of service and principal inducement of enlistment, situations, depends, with the infantry or artillery who hold appointments in the Military Departments.

The R. Es, Sir, are not ambitiously aspiring or covetous of others' goods, and would rest perfectly contented were the warrant grades in the P. W. Department increased to such an establishment as would admit of a military subordinate acquiring his warrant so as to benefit his pension before he reaches the years of decrepitude, but the idea of serving in a department like the "Public Works," where the duties are universally known to be arduous, and both trying and injurious to the constitution, and in which a man with a family—in the two first grades at least—is unable to save a rupee, only to be superannuated by a sergeant's pension which might be easily obtained without leaving Old Brompton and with a sound constitution, is really not a bright prospect to one entrusted with the responsibility which generally rests on a P. W. D. subordinate. Another very disheartening circumstance which the R. E. meets in the P. W. Department is that of being rated and paid as an infantry sergeant. Should not this, Sir, at least be altered? The difference between the pay of a R. E. and infantry sergeant's is about Rs. 10 per month, and would be a thankfully received and gratefully felt increase to the pay of one unaccustomed to the comforts of a settled home as the

P. W. D. SUBORDINATE.

Camp Sinnar, May 12.

OUR "SPECIAL" AND "PLASSEY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your correspondent "Plassey" had read my letters from Peshawur he could not have fallen into the mistake of saying that I advocated or believed that the only advantage to be gained by the occupation of Afghanistan would be the benefits accruing to our trade with that country. I never thought, never said, and never intimated anything of the kind. I have advocated and do advocate the occupation or occupation of Afghanistan, simply on political grounds, or, as I said in one of my letters, "because we have a frontier line which we cannot suffer the Russians to approach."

"Plassey" boasts of the steady progress of our trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia, as a reason for remaining within our present borders. He points out that our trade has steadily increased during the continuance of peace, that internal disturbances and uneasiness beyond our frontier have caused it to fall off again, and cries "don't make it worse still by occupying the country." Now, Sir, if we once occupy Afghanistan these internal disorders will give way to peace and civilization. Instead of our trade suffering as already it does, progress in spite of opposition, in defiance of the "belt" of rubber tribes through which it has to pass, it will increase rapidly and firmly. The introduction of postal, telegraph, and railway services will urge it still further on. Persia will be brought to trade with us, she will throw Russia overboard, and we shall thus be strengthened against the Czar's projected advance. Trade with Bokhara, Samarcand, &c., now steadily increasing in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, will be facilitated and increase enormously. The people of these districts are, moreover, most favourably inclined towards the British Government, and the suppression of the hill tribes would open up their country for the purposes of trade, shorter trade routes would be available, the risks would be incurred by merchants from illegal and excessive tolls and duties, from robberies, or from losses such as are now frequently occasioned by the ill-condition in which all the roads are kept.

Russia has prohibited the importation of Indian goods and English manufactures into the territories under her rule. What is the consequence? They are smuggled in. Russian trade is increasing, though favoured by every possible means by the Russian Government; English trade, opposed and hindered in every way, is pushing ahead in spite of all obstacles. The horse is toiling slowly up the hill, slipping every now and again on the loose stones which cover his path, and "Plassey" claps his hands and says, "see how he is getting up, but for God's sake don't remove the stones and make the road easier for him."

Sir Douglas Forsyth may produce reliable and valuable statistics, but his opinions are perfectly worthless. He knows nothing of the people or their wants, and nothing of trade. The opinions of men like Shaw, Russell, Daghish, Varnbery, &c., are worth all that Sir D. Forsyth can put together, including his statistics—for statistics are deceptive, and show nothingof the development of which a trade is capable.

"Plassey" says I made a great deal of seeing a few Russian tea cups at Peshawur. I did nothing of the kind; but I pointed out that, while Russian trade is free to enter India, Indian trade can only be smuggled across the Russian border, and I said it is absurd that we should sit down quietly under such a state of affairs and talk of Russian civilization! Who are the real Russo-phobists? Why "Plassey" and his compeers—men who allow Russia to insult and injure English interests, and feel their hearts jump at the idea of resenting the continuance and injuries inflicted on them. The natives of India are regarded with pity, even from his cavity, stems the torrent of impiety and error: to prove to the impious, who daily talk of the decay and proximate extinction of the Church, that the Church by its millions of fervent children stands there as firm and as undismayed, as full of strength and of vitality, as in the best times of her past history; nay, that the splendour which beams from that Church in our times is of far greater intensity, and shows itself to as great advantage as it did in ages gone by, and that the imperishableness of the Church of Christ never since the three centuries of persecution was so proved to evidence as just in the present days, when all that temporal support, given by Kings and Governments, which the unlearned and the weak in faith and the wicked themselves are wont to look upon as the mainstay of the Church, is rudely torn away, and the Church, that divine fabric of an Almighty power, is now seen to stand firmer and with more solidity on her own str

INDIAN MISSIONARIES.

(Indian Spectator.)

When the first Englishman entered India, had he any thought that the land he saw would be his at no distant date? When the land he saw actually came into his hands, had he any thought that he was to utilise the gift for the benefit of the children of the soil—for their social progress and moral and religious regeneration? A hundred and twenty years have passed by since the battle of Plassey and the heroism of Clive gave India over to the Englishman as indisputably his own. Since then what changes have been effected, what novelties introduced, what progress ushered into a land well-nigh lost! That India has thriven marvellously well under the fostering care of the Englishman, everything at present about us proves beyond a question. But it must be remembered that more government, the mere civil administration of India, has not achieved such important results. Colleges and schools have had their share in the resuscitation of our country; but above all, the natives owe most to those zealous, God-fearing disciples of Christ, who came amongst them with every prospect of being illused and everything to lose, estranged from their families and homes. The Indian missionaries have accomplished more for India than any other class of Europeans. They have been men, who have never been afraid of personal hardship or danger. A class of men, perfectly familiar with the languages and literature of Europe, they have been engaged in mastering the languages and literature and religions of India with the view to labour in the cause of their Saviour among people that have been accustomed to look upon as heathens. It is but just that we should acknowledge their services in India in a fitting manner. But their labour has produced results which probably they did not count upon. They have been instrumental in awakening thought and assisting controversy. They have unconsciously carried the Hindoo back to his Vedas, the Mahomedan to his Koran, the Parsee to his Vendidad. It is a notorious fact, that the Indian converts to Christianity have been either mere boys or persons who had not the elevation of mind nor sufficient learning to understand the religion of their fathers. The really educated and thinking native is ever willing to do homage to Jesus as an earnest and a holy teacher, and the missionaries who preach his word as pious men; but he is not prepared to go further. He cannot see that the Bible is more than a human book, that is a book which is the production of a mighty-thinking, pious, honest, elevated human intellect. He cannot reconcile himself to what is ever dinned into his ears that there is no salvation but in the Son of God. For, does not Christ himself say to a disciple who asks him which is the way to salvation, "Thou shalt love the God, thy Lord, with all thy heart, and all thy mind, and all thy soul, and thy neighbours as thyself"? Other religions have as high and beautiful maxims as the Bible, and the native is satisfied with his own, for they meet his wants. The missionaries in India preach, as it were, against themselves. They speak of love and charity, and yet are themselves to a certain extent bigoted. They are impatient of a dispassionate scrutiny. They make capital out of emotion. The centre light of intellect they cannot bear. They interpret the Bible through their emotions, not through common sense. Such men as Spinoza, Somler, Lessing, De Wette, Ewald, Strauss, Baur, Kuchnen, Keim, Renan, and Colenso, critics and scholars all, men of noble lives, great minds, and pious souls, who from the fulness of their hearts and depths of understandings, have spoken to their fellow-men in terms which all might understand, but which ignorance, superstition, and false direction prevent them from apprehending in their inappreciable worth and importance, it is these noble men, who are the bug-bears of our missionaries.

Of late the missionaries have been more than usually diligent, in Bombay at least. But we doubt if they have accomplished much. The Evangelistic Services have not made one single convert. We have some advice, however, to give our missionary friends. They should see to the intelligence and to the sincerity of the converts they gain. One of these hybrid creatures, neither a Christian nor a Hindoo, but recently baptised, spoke to us of our sins at some length. We confess our patience was exhausted, for the man had not a grain of intelligence in his head; and we were tempted to address him in the words of Burns to the Unco Guid, or the Rigidly Righteous:—

O ye who are sae guid yoursel,
Sae pious and sae holy,
Ye've nought to do but mark and tell
Your neebour's fauts and folly.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE AN EURASIAN CONTINGENT.

(Madras Athenæum.)

How is England to find troops sufficient for the coming crisis without withdrawing the Royal troops from India? Will she send sepoy regiments organized as at present with seven European officers on the *role* of each, three of whom are never present? They would be swept away like chaff before the wind. Not that they would not answer as garrison troops, sufficiently officered—but it is in active operations in the field they would be required, not in garrison. In the field they will never stand against Europeans, they never have done so and never will. Will she have recourse again to Foreign Legions, or rather can she obtain them with all the world in arms against her or siding with her opponent? This latter question was brought forcibly to the notice of Government by Colonel Wooldridge so long ago as last December, when the present situation was looming in the distance. This distinguished officer is well known to be a warm and zealous friend of the Eurasians, and has consistently used his anxious endeavour to benefit them. He proposed to raise "an Imperial Eurasian Legion" of 10,000 men, composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry to serve in India, and so enable the royal troops to be withdrawn or to take the field in any part of the world required. In addressing his Excellency the Viceroy through the Military Secretary, he writes:—

"England has invariably during her past European Wars had recourse to Foreign Legions, but this was before the assumption of the sovereignty of India by Her Majesty; and although we can bring into the field, at present a larger force than has ever yet been assembled, yet it does not appear from the official reports from the recruiting districts that the number of Volunteers offering for service with the army are sufficient to provide for casualties and keep up the efficiency, still less to increase its numbers. Under these circumstances, if my surmises are correct, it is not improbable that recourse may not be again had to foreign assistance. But why commit our power and interest to foreign mercenaries when a far more reliable element exists amongst Her Majesty's own loyal subjects, who will glory in being permitted to show their devotion to their sovereign and shed their best blood in her defence. I have made it my business during a residence of sixteen years in this country to occupy my leisure hours in the study of this much neglected people both from personal observation and by communications from different parts of India. Their loyalty is undoubted, their intelligence and integrity testified by their employment in every position of trust and responsibility, in banks and merchants' offices, in coffee and tea plantations, and as masters and mechanics as well as in most of the Government offices and public departments. I will vouch for their personal courage. I cannot say that as a rule their bodily proportions are equal to the inhabitants of a northern climate, but their activity and intelligence will favourably compare with the robust frame of the European and there are more over thousands, who after a few months, with regular food and proper exercise, will compete with any soldiers in the world." Further, Colonel Wooldridge remarks in this most interesting and important letter, "having been all my life engaged in making soldiers out of the most heterogeneous materials, I am competent to judge perhaps from greater experience than any other officer of the materials from which good soldiers are made."

He shows also, that the German Legion cost the Government £17-15-0 per man, and that in enrolling Eurasians it would only cost £7 and make a saving of £10-15-0 on every one enlisted. He proposed to officer these troops from the Royal and Indian armies and the Volunteers except in the junior ranks, where the Commissions should be given to the sons of Europeans born in this country and the sons of Eurasian gentlemen.

Now this appears to us to be away to solve the difficulty of the withdrawal of 10,000 of the Royal army, and we earnestly recommend this suggestion to the most serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government and to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and to the Meeting of the "Anglo Indian Association," over which he has so kindly expressed his intention of presiding. The reply to Colonel Wooldridge's proposition courteously declined it, on account of the expense and the little benefit to be expected to the numbers from the measure proposed. On this latter plea we think the Viceroy has been misinformed, for it would, in the proposer's own words, "give a large number immediate and honourable employment and encourage hope in desponding hearts—establish for all a recognized position superior to the race by whom they are surrounded, and I firmly believe that their disposition, being so buoyant and lighthearted, the very attempt to improve their social standing would lift them from the pit of misery in which they are now engulphed, and they would prove themselves worthy of the blood from which they sprung . . . . and after the war establish a reliable nucleus for the formation of a local European army and keep up the military spirit of their class."

LECTURE BY FATHER HYACINTHE.

PARIS, SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S first lecture to-day at the Circus of the Chateau d'Eau filled the building, which will contain 4,000 persons, and many were turned away from the doors. The lecturer wore plain black clothes, with nothing to indicate the priesthood; he still, however, desires to be called Father. The programme describes him as "Pere Hyacinthe-Loyson, orateur." Among the audience were some of the greatest speakers in France, MM. Lachaud Jules Favre, and Challemel Lacour, who came, it may be surmised, not so much from interest in the subject, as to study the manner of one of their peers in the field of eloquence. Father Hyacinthe's appearance on the platform was greeted by three rounds of as vehement and unanimous applause as I ever heard at a public meeting. Perfect silence prevailed when he prepared to speak.

After expressing himself deeply moved at the reception given him, and the delight he felt at lifting up his voice in his own country, France, after eight years of imposed silence, he said the days of destruction had happily passed away, and those of reconstruction had begun. True, his voice could no longer echo within the walls of Notre Dame, but the approbation of the audience was a sufficient consecration of the building in which he spoke. He was not going to talk of religion. He wished he could Morality, however, was in itself a sacred thing, and here he would observe that while respecting the believers in what was called independent morality, he did not share their faith. He believed only in Christian morality. Coming to the subject of his lecture, Respect for Truth, he observed that the limits imposed prevented him from treating it in its highest and sublimest signification. He was compelled to dwell upon the negative side of his theme. The reverse of truth was a lie, and the word "lie," in a Biblical sense, was more comprehensive than in ordinary parlance. It included involuntary and excusable, as well as conscious and culpable error. La Bruyere said that man was born a liar, and it was an undeniable fact that while nothing was more universal than the horror of lying, nothing was more rare than scrupulous adherence to truth. How many were there who wore a mask all their lives, and whose real character was never known even to their wives and children? Was there not a diplomatic proverb that speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts? He alluded at length to the influence of the public Press and fine arts. He knew countries where the Press was the echo of enlightened public opinion, but there were others where such public opinion as existed was made by the Press. He ventured to differ from the masters who had taught him that art was self-sufficing. As well say human life had no object beyond its own emotions. Without moral truth for its object art would be simply amusing, and that was a degrading theory. Science and faith were both necessary. The conflict between them, however, went on increasing. There was, for instance, the Darwinian theory, with which he did not agree, but they should be tolerant. He disapproved of the theologians who insulted Darwin, and would invoke the secular arm against them. What mattered if man did descend from a monkey materially? It was as high a descent as from the clay mentioned in Scripture. The essential thing in either case was the breath of God, the word, the logos, which imbued man with a living soul. (Great applause.) Philosophy in the grand old sense of the word scarcely existed to-day it had been absorbed by Positivism.

The lecturer here attacked the modern German writers, whose doctrines were despairing, who saw nothing in life but evil, and expected no amelioration in a future state. If the father of lies were to reign upon this earth, which he never would, he would have a tombstone for his throne and dead bodies for his subjects. The speaker mentioned the infallibility of the Pope, but only to say he would not go into it. There were, however, many other infallibilities. Liberty was but a form of authority. How many husbands thought themselves infallible in regard to their wives. Then, the parent was infallible to his child, the master to his servant, the manufacturer to the operative, the Professor to the student, and the newspaper writer to his readers. (Laughter.) Infallibility was in too many instances a tradition transmitted from father to son, and so error was perpetuated. After a passing allusion to himself, he contrasted an honest conversion, though branded as apostacy, with cynical hypocrisy. He said that 30 years ago, while walking with a young man on the enchanted banks of the Lago Maggiore, they met the great philosopher Rosmini. His companion, whose name was Montalembert——(Here a loud whistle produced the only disturbance of the meeting. There were loud cries of "Turn him out," and the whistler disappeared.) Montalembert said: "Oh, how I sigh after truth," Rosmini said: "Young man, you can never get it without martyrdom." Although there were not now, and never would be again, martyrs in the old sense of the term, and the lover of truth had not to fear the scaffold, the stake, or the rack, they must be prepared for the scorn of relations and dear old friends, and the calumny of the world; and as regards this moral martyrdom the word of Rosmini were true.

The applause was quite as great at the end as at the beginning of the lecture. Father Hyacinthe used no notes. Every word he said was audible. His physical qualities as a speaker are very great.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

ON DINING.

(Daily News.)

THE new number of the *Quarterly Review* contains an essay on the Art of Dining, which the amateur may read with profit, even though, as the German Professor said of St. Paul's Epistles, "on many points he disagrees with the writer." There is such a thing as nationality in dining, just as Mr. Browning has proved, in a brilliant poem, that there is nationality in drinks. Surveying mankind with extensive view, the essayist recognises that the science is not absolutely ignored in Turkey, where we cannot but think that an Islamic school retains to much of the wool with the mutton, and that dining is rather a matter of sacred and immemorial rules than in any worthy sense of the word a science. The Chinese and Japanese have long been famous for their birds-nest soup, and for making the best, after his lamented decease, of the friend of man—the dog. About the Australians and New Zealanders, perhaps the less said the better. Many students will feel, with the *Quarterly* Reviewer, that our own colonists have neglected to set a proper example to these poor heathen races, who, bar kangaroos, have no larger game than rats. The Englishman in Australia revels in boundless mutton, in damper, in weak tea, and in the vintages of his adopted soil, which he playfully compares to those of the Rhine. It is impossible, on the other hand, not to recognise the merits of the Russian *cuisine*, where the imported civilization of France has found various good traditional ideas still retained by the Sclavonic people; and where the saviour, "with that pale green hue which denotes the absence of salt," is not to be overlooked. In melancholy contrast to the native genius of the Sclavs is the absolute dearth of taste and sense in gastronomic Germany. If a map of the world could be made—and why not?—in which lands of utter darkness in culinary matters should be coloured black, like heathen countries in the missionary atlas, and coal-fields in the map of physical geography, the German Empire would be one vast blot on Central Europe. Science might track Teutonic blood by the absence of respectable cookery; and in England too obvious tokens would be found of that inaspacity of the art of dining which we brought from the marshes of Holstein. In America, Nature herself has put the colonists on many schemes for the improvement of dinner, and terrapin soup according to Mr. Hepworth Dixon, is gratefully associated with memories of Virginia in the minds of those who like terrapin soup. The canvas-backed duck has been praised as highly as the "swopping, swopping mallard" of a place of education which is to be all too well known on the University Commission. As to the wild turkey, the poet has not yet risen in America who can do justice to the charms of that admirable bird. Mr. Whitman, who has much to say about "bob-o-links" and "whip-poor-wills," and some other fowl which sing "when lilacs bloom in the garden yard," has neglected, we fear, the wild turkey, simply because the Muse has not given this bird melody, and made it, like the robin redbreast, which goes so well with bread-crumbs, "an amiable songster." American genius neglects the turkey and positively takes more interests in the migrations of the transatlantic sparrow. If the nobler fowl can cross the water as safely as the beef and mutton of every-day life, he will receive the honour he deserves in this country. The *Quarterly* Reviewer, with the deathless thirst of scientific men for acclimatisation, speaks well of the Bohemian pheasant, which, unlike some other denizens of Bohemia, is fat. But there are probably other birds in America which rival the duck and the wild turkey, and excel the Bohemian pheasant. The existence of maize, however, on the Continent has been a snare to American cooks, who have yielded to an absorbing passion for hot corn cakes of deleterious quality.

France is, of course, the land in which the Muse of cooking is native. "If we turn north towards Belgium," says the Reviewer, "we shall find much that is good in cooking and eating known if not universally practised." He has also made the discovery that the Belgian air and climate are admirably suited to develop the best qualities of Burgundy. It is from these favoured and ingenious peoples that England ought to learn a lesson, or rather a good many lessons. To begin at the beginning, with soup, does not everyone know that all domestic soups in England which bear French names are really the same soup, just as almost all puddings are, or may be, called cabinet pudding? The one word "Julienne" covers all the watery, chill and tasteless, or terribly salt, decoctions, in which a few shreds of vegetables appear swimming in the vast inane. Other names are given at will by the help of a cookery book and a French dictionary; but all these soups, at bottom, are attempts to be Julienne soup. The idea of looking on soup "as a vehicle for applying to the palate certain herbal flavours" is remote indeed from the plain cook's mind. There is a deeply-rooted conviction in her inmost soul that all vegetables which are not potatoes or cabbages partake of the nature of evil. As to eating vegetables apart from meat, it was once as hard to get English domestics to let you do that as to get a Cretan cook to serve woodcock with the trail. "*Kopros* is not a thing to be eaten," says the Cretan, according to a traveller who writes in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the natural heart of the English race looks on vegetables, when eaten as a *plat* apart, with equal disfavour. Probably, as the Reviewer suggests, the market gardener's ignorance and conservatism are partly in fault. Cabbage he knows, and potatoes he knows, but what are pennyroyal and chervil? He has cauliflower for you, but never says "here is rue for you, and rosemary for you." Cooks do not give him botany lessons, and a Scottish cook, deprived of bay-leaf, has been known to make an experiment in the use of what she called "Roderick Random," members of the vegetable kingdom which proved to be rhododendron. As for pennyroyal, most people have only heard of it through Mr. Bohn's crib to Aristophanes.

When it comes to fish, the Reviewer allows that we are not an insular people for nothing. There are other forms of good living that Paris knows not of, so to speak at first hand, native to England. Turtle soup, turbot and lobster sauce, a haunch of venison, and a grouse are, as the Reviewer says without chauvinism, a "truly royal repast." But we incur the contempt of foreigners once more in the matter of wines. To like sherry, the coarse and fiery, is a matter of habit, which would teach us to love betel root, and rejoice in the very peculiar drink of the South Sea Islanders. The Reviewer includes champagne in the same condemnation the champagne, that is, of this degenerate day. When the Russians drank up the contents of the widow Cliequot's cellars they found a sweet and natuaral wine, to which they constantly adhered. But Western Europe, all the Europe which, as M. Comte puts it, "synergises" towards light and positivism, has tended towards champagnes more or less dry. The English serve this "grog mousseux" as a necessity for social liveliness, and have not come back to the sweet wine which was only meant to be drunk with sweets. The *Quarterly* Reviewer is very severe in his condemnation of a practice which will only yield to the stress of some European convulsion in politics and society. These things are like certain larger reforms, they either come to pass without observation in the slow changes of things, or great movements in the world are accompanied by small ones in everyday life. Dry champagne came in after the Revolution, it may go out after a European war, which will make wine either expensive, or, if cheap, a palpably spurious article. "Monotony and base servile imitation" may be the bane of eating and drinking in England, but the existence of monotony shows that the English really do not care very much about dining considered as a fine art. When they do care, they cover their interest in the matter decently, with the veil of humorous affectation. They cannot spontaneously and sincerely make a business of it, as the French do in all good faith. Even if they had a genius for dining, we doubt if the Reviewer is right in thinking they should dine at six o'clock or seven at latest. Whether in the country or in town, the business or amusement of the day claims more time. Sportsmen, for example, in early autumn could not possibly return home by six very frequently, and in summer six o'clock may be so sultry an hour that the thought of food is intolerable. Still it must be admitted that the unawakened state of the market gardener and the condition of English soups are matters deserving serious consideration.

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Secunderabad.....Cursetjee and Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS of this Collectorate and of the DANG COUNTRY will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kachari at Dhulia, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1877, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.
Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Bhedwad,
4th May 1877.

No. 8 A. of 1877.

NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTYS' JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, Bombay.

I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Surgeon-Major H. COOK, M.D., resigned, and also to elect a Chairman in place of Mr. COOPER, who resigned the Chairmanship on leaving for England.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.
Bombay, Fort Police Court, 8th May 1877.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of May current, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Mr. C. F. Farran and Mr. N. M. Wadia, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th May 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank who have NOT PAID the CALL made by the Court of Chancery, in July 1870, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, Mr. HENRY STEAD, of No. 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay, is prepared to receive from them proposals for a compromise of the amount due; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are made on or before the 8th day of June 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the claims for sale by auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Justice.—Dated this eighth day of May 1877.

LEWIS MUNNS & LONGDEN,
Solicitors,
8, Old Jewry, E. C., London.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
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Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Masagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Rosery and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England consisting of—
PORTABLE ENGINES,
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An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Rosery and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Monthly Delivery of Engines is specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained rom Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.
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(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
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